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GENERAL

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JOURNAL;

THE

ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

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A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb 11 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.

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HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S

Rising and Setting, till Thursday next.

D's Age.	High Water.	Rises	H M.	Sets	H M.
THURSDAY	25	6	after 7	13	before 5
FRIDAY	26	6	7	14	5
SATURDAY	27	7	7	15	5
SUNDAY	28	8	7	16	5
MONDAY	29	8	7	17	5
TUESDAY	30	9	7	17	5
WEDNESDAY	1	10	7	18	5

Days 9 Hours 34 Min. the 23d.

To the Promoters of the late Addresses.

Gentlemen, London, Sept. 2.

WILL you pretend to deny, that, for many years backward, the whole efficiency of government has been usurped by the great officers of state, and that, through their corrupt influence, parliaments have generally (for I make no reflection on present times) been at the absolute command of the court; and have, accordingly, in innumerable instances, decided in direct opposition to the known sense of the people, the very rule according to which they ought always to proceed with an implicit conformity? Will you pretend to deny that it is become the constant custom, for lords of parliament and peers of the realm, in open rebellion against a fundamental law of the constitution, to influence, and often over-rule, elections for members of parliament; by which means they usurp a ruinous power in two parts of the legislature, whereas the constitution allows them influence in one only? Do you really not know, that thro' lapse of time, and changes in the condition of places, but much more through corrupt management of those in power, the House of Commons is (as observed by Locke, Burnet, Blackstone, Postlethwaite, and all writers on the subject, and very lately by Lord Chatham) hardly to be called a shadow of representation, if compared with what would be adequate to the property of the nation? Will you pretend to deny that the length of parliaments is one of the chief supports of court-influence, or that it is a cruel injustice to the people, who ought to have six opportunities to one they now have, of shewing their approbation or disapprobation of the conduct of their representatives? Do you not know, that a multitude of persons, obnoxious to court-influence, by their holding or expecting, places, pensions, and military commands, have been, by the corrupt and venal boroughs, elected, and, after receiving the wages of iniquity, re-elected into the House of Commons? Do you not know that with an incumbrance of near five millions yearly on land and commerce, on the regular payment of which public credit depends, every great branch of our foreign trade is sinking? the Portuguese almost gone; the American at a stop; that of the Levant almost annihilated; that of the East country against us; and that of India precarious? Will you pretend to deny, that a standing army, equal in number to that which, under Alexander the Great, conquered the world, is, in a time of universal peace, a frightful grievance, whether considered as a ruinous charge on a state overloaded with debt (a fleet and a militia being the natural and only effectual defence of a free country surrounded by sea) or as bearing an aspect peculiarly ominous to Liberty; which, in almost all countries but this, has actually been overthrown by military force? Will you deny that a multitude of ill-gotten pensions and needless places, with emoluments to the value of one, two, three, to twenty thousands, nay, to unknown sums, are sunk

into single pockets, and settled from generation to generation, at a time when the utmost frugality is scarcely sufficient for supporting public credit—will you deny that this is an abuse too barefaced to be borne with patience by Englishmen? Do you not know, that our brethren in America have been lately treated by our ministry in the very manner in which France would treat England, if, for our sins, we were conquered by her? Do you not know that, contrary to the intent and meaning of their charters, on the faith of which their fathers planted our colonies, they have been laid under forcible contribution, and an army sent to keep them in subjection? Do not such tyrannical proceedings in one part of the British empire, give cause of alarm, lest they should be attempted in others? Will you deny the reality of the ruinous tendency of these horrible abuses, of which I have only mentioned general heads, without attempting to expatiate on the numerous particulars comprehended under each? Will you, in short, deny that the constitution is overturned? And, will you pretend that this is a time for flattering our young and gentle Sovereign into a belief, that all is in good order and well-conditioned in the British empire?

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

You will oblige many of your Customers by inserting in your next Journal, the following Letter.

To the New-York Committee of Merchants, &c. for the Non-importation of Goods from Great Britain, &c.

GENTLEMEN, New-York, Nov. 15.

WHenever undertakes to do any Business in which Multitudes are deeply concerned, however upright and prudent his Conduct may be, should never flatter himself that he shall be able to give Satisfaction to all, or even to escape Censure: He should therefore by conscious Integrity and diligent faithful Endeavours to discharge the Trust reposed in him, fortify himself against Misrepresentation of his best Designs, Ingratitude and Reproach for his most benevolent Actions. Nor when he meets these Returns, should he indulge extravagant Resentment, or relax his Efforts to gain the End proposed. Human Infirmary will mix itself with every Act of Man, and while it appears in others, shows us Pictures of our selves, teaches us Lessons of Humility, and the Impropriety of Severity in our Judgment and Demands upon others, lest thereby we should in Reality condemn our selves. Such Reflections as these, you Gentlemen of the Committee, in the laudable and necessary Task you have undertaken, will have Occasion to summon to your Aid; both to strengthen your Resolution, Fortitude, and Steadiness, in the Prosecution of your Work; and to soften your Resentment against those, who thro' Mistake of your Designs, or Difference of Opinion as to the Means that ought to be used, may Censure and oppose your Conduct, and impute your best Endeavours to sinister Motives. Such Returns you must expect to receive, if you have not already; but to counterbalance them, while you faithfully, to the best of your Judgment endeavour to serve your Country, however you may be treated by some Particulars, you may assure yourselves that in general your Conduct will meet with Approbation, and your involuntary Errors be favourably excused: For my own Part, I am sensible you have bestowed a considerable Portion of your Time and Attention, with a sincere Desire to accomplish the Business intrusted to you, so as to answer the good End proposed; and I think you are entitled to the Thanks and Gratitude of your Country for it, as you are to mine, which I freely give you. At the same Time, I know, that in serving your Country, you do nothing but what is your indispensable Duty to do; you would be inexcusable if you did it not, your Situation necessarily demands it of you; your own Interest, your Family's, your Posterity's, are all involved in the Event of the Measures taken, and must be in a State of happy Freedom or miserable Slavery, according as you generously act up to your Duty, or basely neglect it. But notwithstanding these strong

Obligations upon you, they do not at all detract from the Merit of your Services to your Country, or weaken your Title to its Esteem and Gratitude. Great are our Obligations to those who faithfully do their Duty towards us. But upon a Supposition that the principal Motive of your Conduct is as I have supposed it to be,—The Public Good,—The Preservation of your Country—Upon the very same Principle, you will change your Conduct and adopt other Measures, as soon as you perceive those you have pursued would fail of answering the End proposed, or saw others that were more likely to effect it.

The Preservation and Benefit of your Country, is the professed, the worthy End of your pursuit,—and far be it from me to entertain a Suspicion that you would be diverted from it, either by Resentment for any supposed ill Treatment, or hard Censures that might be passed upon you from a Misapprehension of your Designs, or dislike of your Conduct (for it is our Duty to bear with the Infirmitie and Mistakes of others, as well as to correct our own) or by Views of private Advantage, or partial Regards, or Hopes or Fears, or any other selfish or base Considerations whatever: Such being my Opinion of you, I must of Course suppose, that if I can make it appear, that the Measures which have been, and are now pursued, are wrong, and must fail of answering the End proposed; and if others, more likely to answer that End, can be pointed out, you will want no other Inducement, immediately to discard the one, and adopt the other. And as it appears to me, 1. That your present Measures are wrong, and must fail of answering the End proposed; and 2. That others, which would answer the End, might be pointed out, I shall endeavour to place these two Propositions before you, in the same Point of Light, in which they appear to me: And tho' it should happen that our Sentiments, as to the Modes of Proceeding, should not in every Respect be the same, yet something may be thought of to remedy the Defects of your present Method, and effectually to answer the Design of it. As to the first,—The Agreement for Non-importation,—was a most wise and judicious Measure, necessarily productive of many salutary and important Effects—But the Principal of these was, that it would enable us to make the arrogant Violators of our Rights, sensible of our Resentment, and feel almost as much as ourselves, the Calamities they have brought upon us. A strict and faithful Compliance with our Agreement, would effectually leave the Shipping, the Seamen, the Manufacturers, &c. of Great Britain, without that Employment they used to have on our Account; which is a very considerable Portion of their national Business, and would make them feel in a most sensible Manner, and yet without Bloodshed or Insurrection, the unjust Treatment we have received from the Administrators of the Power of Great Britain, and the fatal Consequences of it with Respect to the Nation itself.—Not that we have any Pleasure in distressing our Brethren, the People of Great Britain, or imagining the general Body of them to be the Authors of the arbitrary Impositions laid upon us.—We are sensible that the Measures we complain of, are generally disagreeable to them, and that their Rights have in many Instances, been shamefully violated, as well as ours, and by the same Ministers. But as we have not, nor can have any Representative among those who have presumed to make Laws to bind and tax us, without our Consent; and as our earnest Petitions and Remonstrances, replete with unanswerable Arguments, for Redress of our Grievances, have been treated with contemptuous Disregard;—we had no other peaceable Way left, but to use some effectual Measures to prevail with those who are represented in the British Parliament, and may be supposed to have some Influence there, to exert themselves in our Behalf and make our Cause their own, till they have procured us a Release from every unconstitutional Imposition, laid upon us by their Representatives, and a full Enjoyment of all that free People have a Right to expect and demand of those they freely choose to represent and act for them; and our want of Power to obtain a







Sept. 8. It is rumored, that a certain govern-  
ment has declared its intentions to impeach some gen-  
tlemen of great influence in one of the American  
provinces, of high treason.

Extrait of a letter from Portsmouth Sept. 7.  
Friday a large outward bound Dutch East In-  
dian arrived at Spithead, she saluted the flag,  
which was returned.

Sept. 12. We are assured that the friends of  
freedom have it in contemplation to celebrate a ju-  
bilee in honour of magna charta, which is pro-  
posed to be held at Running Mead, where King  
John signed that celebrated paper in the year 1214.

B O S T O N, November 13.  
Friday last a den of thieves, viz. four men and two  
women, being discovered in this town, and a large quan-  
tity of plate and other goods found upon them, they were  
committed to goal. As their correspondence is pretty  
extensive on this continent, 'tis thought they must bring  
out their accomplices. 'Tis reported that when those  
concern'd with them at Providence, Newport, New-York,  
Philadelphia, &c. had got any booty, they convey'd it  
to their correspondents this way, and likewise their  
to them, in order to prevent their being detected.

B O S T O N, November 17.  
Arrived. The Edward and Ann from New-York.  
Major Martin, of the royal regiment of artillery,  
came passenger in Captain Callet.

Since our last failed the Hope schooner in his  
majesty's service, Captain Dawson, for England;  
she is to stop at Halifax to leave one or two prisoners  
belonging to the 64th regiment: Two sergeants of  
the 29th went home, one for Ireland and the other  
for Scotland, to raise recruits for that regiment.

We hear J. Mein, late publisher of the Boston  
Chronicle, is gone home in the above schooner, in  
order to—

The Viper sloop of war is arrived in Nantasket  
from New-York.

Capt. Bruce arrived at Boston from London, left  
the 11th of August the 3d of October, and brought 2  
late Papers, but not received in Boston in time  
to be made public.

L O N D O N, Sept. 7.  
They write from the Hague, that on the 27th  
ult. the Corsican general Paoli was at Loo, where  
he was received and entertained with the greatest  
politeness by the prince Stadtholder.

Sept. 8. We are credibly informed, that Pascal  
Paoli, the late Corsican general, on his arrival in  
town, will reside at the earl of Pembroke's, in Pri-  
vate Gardens.

Sept. 9. A great man has observed upon the  
late conduct of the Bostonians, that what he always  
said, had now begun to prove true, namely, "That  
the Americans would only grow more insolent, the  
more they were indulged."—He added—"Should  
we even repeal the revenue-act entirely, and super-  
add the abolition of the admiralty courts, which  
they so loudly complain of, their agents in Britain  
have already had the boldness to assert, that they  
would not still be satisfied, without concessions"  
—What these concessions must be, is surely a mat-  
ter worthy the consideration of the mother country.

It is said, that a certain foreigner, who is men-  
tioned in a late address from Dr. M—, to have  
been ready to furnish some English gentlemen, in  
the year 1764, with the names of some great men,  
who were accused of selling the peace to the french,  
has long since declared he was imposed upon by  
some designing persons with respect to that trans-  
action, and that he believed the whole story to  
be groundless.

A young lady lately come to the possession of a  
large fortune, a few evenings ago, on her commen-  
cing house-keeper, invited several of her acquaint-  
ance to supper, after which she lost upwards of a  
thousand guineas at cards before the company  
broke up.

PHILADELPHIA, November 16.  
Captain Badger, from Maryland, informs, that  
he saw a ship ashore on Cape Henry; that the  
master of a fishing boat acquainted him, she was  
from London, and had convicts on board, who  
had attempted to run away with the ship, which  
obliged the Captain and crew to fire on them, when  
two of the convicts were killed.

By Captain Mills, from North-Carolina, we  
learn, that Captain Hunt's sloop belonging to New-  
York, and two sloops belonging to New-England,  
are all the vessels that have yet been got off, out of  
about 20 sail that were drove ashore there in the  
late storm; and that about the 16th of last month,  
a schooner belonging to Carolina, inward-bound  
from the West-Indies, and a sloop belonging to  
New-York, were drove ashore at Ocracoke, in a  
gale of wind, where it is feared they will be lost.

The comet's right ascension, given in the Gazette  
of November the 2d, is erroneous; the right  
ascension of the comet the 26th of October, should  
be 234° 55'; instead of 334° 5'; the right ascen-  
sion the 31st of October, should be 243°, instead of  
343°.

The external contact of Mercury with the Sun, ob-  
served at Philadelphia, November 9, 1769, at 2h.  
19m. 57'; the internal contact, 2h. 22m. 5",  
mean time.

We hear that very accurate observations of the  
TRANSIT OF MERCURY over the SUN, were obtain-  
ed on Thursday the 9th instant, at both the observa-  
tories of the American philosophical society. On  
a mean of all the observations giving 24 compari-  
sons, the difference of longitude between the two  
observatories comes out 55". The same difference  
of longitude is got by single comparison of the in-  
stants of total immersion at each place; which are  
perhaps the exactest elements for this purpose, viz.

At Philadelphia 2 h. 37' 30"  
At Norriton 2 h. 36' 35"

Whence Norriton observatory is 0 h. 00' 55" of  
time W. of Philadelphia observatory.

The ascertaining the difference of longitude be-  
tween the two observatories, will be of use in the  
comparing all future observations at each place, as  
well as the late ones of the transit of Venus; and  
the longitude of both observatories will likewise be  
hereby ascertained with respect to all other places,  
where accurate observations of this transit of Mer-  
cury have been made.

The particular account of the observations, which  
could not be well understood without the proper  
mathematical figures, will be inserted in the trans-  
actions of the society, which are now in the Press.

The Public are cautioned to beware of coun-  
terfeit New-Jersey Twelve Shilling Bills, dated June  
22, 1756; they are done with common printing  
types, but the arms are very badly cut, as also the  
leaf on the back; the back and arms are printed  
on two pieces of paper pasted together, not so thick  
as the true bills, and appear much soiled, to pre-  
vent their being detected, but the number and sign-  
ers' names seem to be wrote with the same ink, and  
by the same hand, look as if lately done, but the  
names not intelligible.

N E W - Y O R K, November 23.  
The Ship Jenny, Captain Mears, arrived here from Lon-  
donderry last Wednesday Night, in 9 Weeks, but brought no  
Prints: He failed from thence the 25th of September; and  
says they had Advice there, of a second Engagement between  
the Russian Army and the Turks, near Choczim, in which  
the latter had near 15,000 killed and taken Prisoners.

Whilst Captain Davies lay at Havre de grace, he received a  
Letter from London, dated the 22d of September, wherein  
he was informed that the Parliament was prorogued till the  
14th of November, but that it was imagined they would not  
then proceed upon Business;—and that Major Rogers was  
arrived in London, and was kindly received.

Friday last his Honour the Lieutenant Governor was  
pleased to appoint THOMAS JONES, Esq; Recorder of  
this City for the present Year.

Extract of a Letter from Pensacola, dated Oct. 10, 1769.  
Last Tuesday we received News from New-Orleans,  
that the Spanish General O'Reilly had obliged all the English  
to leave that Place, forbidding them ever to appear there  
any more.—He has close confined fourteen of the principal  
Inhabitants of Orleans, and seized between seven and  
eight Hundred Negroes belonging to them, together with all  
their other Property; a List of their Names you have here  
annexed.—It is believed he will confine some more of  
the French.—He is very strict in his Command, and seems  
to be determined to have no Connection with the English.  
Mons. Foucault, Intendant, Commissary Judge, &c. &c.  
La Freniere, Attorney General.  
Garic, Provincial Secretary, and Notary Public.

Monsieurs Demazant, Marquis, Villeret, and Danoyant,  
French Officers, and Knights of St. Louis.  
Mons. Doufflet, Attorney at Law.  
Monsieurs Carelle, Petit, Braud, Poupet, Millett, sen.  
and Millett, jun. Merchants.

Yesterday Morning, departed this Life, in the 73d Year  
of his Age, the Hon. William Smith, Esq; one of the Justices  
of the Supreme Court, and late one of his Majesty's Council  
for this Province. He was born in England, and arrived  
here in the Year 1715. He practised the Law with great  
Reputation, and was esteemed one of the most eminent in  
his Profession. In the Year 1753, he was made one of His  
Majesty's Council for this Province, which Office he after-  
wards resigned, and in the Year 1763. one of the Judges of  
of the Supreme Court. He was a Gentleman of great Erudi-  
tion, and the most eloquent Speaker in the Province; of  
an amiable and exemplary Life and Conversation, and a  
zealous and inflexible Friend to the Cause of Religion and  
Liberty.

Yesterday the General Assembly of this Colony,  
met at the City-Hall.

[Another Paper, in Continuation of the Boston  
Journal is come to Hand, and will be inserted in  
our next.

The printer of this paper, being desirous to oblige his  
customers and the town, with the earliest intelligence, when  
any thing interesting arrives in the intervals of the times of  
his publication; On Friday last, after the arrival of Captain  
Winn, sent out a supplement extraordinary: But as he had  
sent out a supplement with his paper the day before, and  
could not afford on free cost to add another the same week,  
he directed the carrier to sell the extra supplements for 3  
coppers each, which he could not suppose would be dis-  
agreeable to any of his customers; especially as he generally  
gives them half a sheet more than he undertook to do by  
the general agreement. But as this extra supplement con-  
tains several articles worth the curiosity of his customers, and  
some of them may not yet have seen it, those who will be  
pleased to send for it, may have it, whether they pay him  
for it or not.

Custom House, New York, Inward Entries.  
Ship Dutchess of Gordon, Winn, from London: Jenny,  
Mears, Londonderry: Hope, Davis, Lisbon: Snow Peggy  
and Polly, Chantrell, Grenades: Schooner Mary, M'Kallier,  
Hispaniola: Sloop Tryal, Ardis, and Hannah, Gaffign, N.  
Carolina: Four Brothers, Burrough, Virginia: Polly Hous-  
ton, Turks Island: New-York Packet, Shepherdson, and  
Charming Polly, De St. Croix, Rhode-Island.

OUTWARDS.  
Ship Hope, Davis, for London: Jenny, Mears, Londonderry:  
Brig Nelly, Clark, Dublin: Friendship, Lewis, Antigua:  
Schooner Harmony, Sanders, Coracoa.

CLEARED.  
Ship New Hope, De Peyker, to Hull: Brig Boon, Braft,  
Gibraltar: Cornelia, Gifford, Jamaica: Sloop Polly, Beves,  
Surinam: Ranger, Dwight, Madeira: Charlotte, Buffitt,  
Georgia: Lydia, Freebody, jun. Rhode-Island: Willoughby,  
Brown, Virginia: Schooner Elizabeth, Moore, Honduras:  
Little Sucky, Noble, Jamaica: Vigorous, Dean, Halifax:  
Sally, Thurston, North-Carolina.

To the PRINTER.  
SIR,  
The present Theory of COMETS, is extremely imperfect, and  
capable of very great (and very useful) Improvements, and is  
certainly of the utmost consequence, to be made as perfect, and as  
universally known as possible, every Observation of our present most  
remarkable Phenomenon, should be communicated to the Public, in  
order to establish a new Theory, or at least to improve the old: Such  
another extra-opportunity, may not again happen of THOUSANDS  
OF YEARS.

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Evenings last, particularly  
Thursday the 16th Inst. (at 6 1/2. 30 M.) produced a nearer View  
of the COMET; just touching the Right-Arm of SERRENT-  
ARIUS:—SAGITTARIUS 21°.—Right Ascension 261°.—  
Declination South 2°. 50'.—Azimuth 74° W. N. or 16° Southward  
from the West:—Distance from the Bright-Star in AQUILA 34°  
20'.—from that in CORONA BORRHEIS 42°. from that in LYRA  
44°. 30'. Refraction included.

From the above very particular Observations, and from those of  
the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th Inst. the Comet's apparent Motion, is di-  
rect, or ascending, so much, nearly, as is occasioned by the EARTH'S  
ANNUAL MOTION; but the COMET'S REAL MOTION, is RE-  
TROGRADE, nearly stationary, and (as the Earth is opposite) is  
DESCENDING AGAIN with an easy Motion, DIRECTLY TO THE  
SUN; which I should apprehend will clearly DEMONSTRATE,  
that the MACULA, or SOLAR SPOTS, in their Variety of Situations,  
are PLANETS, COMETS, or WORLDS BLOWN-UP in the SUN.

This ill-defined, short-trained Piece of a COMET'S Proximity,  
and probable Conjunction with the SUN, and its immense Distance  
from the EARTH, may possibly render it invisible on its Return.

It appears of the very utmost Consequence TO BE PROVED, Whether  
the SUN, is (OR IS NOT) supplied with PLANETS, COMETS, or  
WORLDS, as FUEL, to recruit its CONTINUALLY EXHAUSTED  
SUBSTANCE OF HEAT and LIGHT! And the PRINTERS in other  
Parts of the World, are requested to RE-PRINT THE ABOVE, as a  
Hint for useful Improvement in a material Branch of the LIBERAL  
SCIENCES—for GRAPHICAL PROJECTIONS, and OCCULT  
SPECULATIONS, &c.

The Hints that I give occasionally, are chiefly new, and intended  
principally for the PUBLIC TO IMPROVE UPON.—For other Hints,  
see Philosophical Description of COMETS, &c. for Sept. 8th, 15th,  
25th, Oct. 6th, 30th, and Nov. 13th, 1769, in the NEW-YORK  
NEWS-PAPER, &c.

New-York, Nov. 20, 1769. J. S. SKINNER.

To be Sold for READY MONEY,  
By JOHN BEEKMAN,  
A Parcel of very good old Ma-  
deira Wines, that cost from 22, 24, to 28 l. Sterling;  
some of it had been a Voyage to the Brazils. 3 6

New-York, November 22, 1769.  
ON Tuesday next at 10 o'Clock,  
are to be exposed to public Sale at the House wherein  
the late Col. Michael Thodey lived, on Mr. Cruger's Wharf,  
ALL the remaining Stock of Ship-Chandlery, with some  
Household Furniture.

New-York, November 20, 1769.  
IF Elizabeth Craven, (who came  
from England to New-York, with Captain Matthew  
Norris and his Lady about the Year 1736,) or any of her  
Children be living, she or they, on applying to Capt. I. L.  
Winn, will hear of something advantageous. N. B. Capt.  
Winn, expects to sail for England in fifteen Days from this  
Date. 3 6

For LONDON,  
The SHIP  
H O P E,  
Benj. Davis, Commander;  
To sail with all possible Speed: She is a  
noted fast sailing Vessel; and has  
good Accommodations for Passengers. Has Part of her  
Freight already engaged:—For Freight or Passage, agree  
with Van Vleck and Company, or said Master.

For LONDON,  
The SHIP  
Dutchess of Gordon,  
I. L. Winn, Commander,  
WELL known for her Accommoda-  
tions: Has 4ths of her Cargo  
ready to take on board; and will sail with all possible Dis-  
patch.—For Freight or Passage, apply to Isaac Low, John  
Murray, or the Master. Nov. 21, 1769.

SUSQUEHANNAH.  
At a Meeting of the Susquehanna Company, held by Ad-  
journalment, in Hartford, November 8th, 1769.

WHEREAS it appears, that but  
few of the Proprietors of said Purchase, are present,  
or have had Notice of this Meeting; and Matters of Im-  
portance are now under Consideration relative to said Pur-  
chase and Settlement: It is now voted to adjourn this Meet-  
ing to the 6th Day of December next, at Windham; and  
the Proprietors are desired to give their Attendance without  
fail, as Matters most interesting to the Company, are then  
to come under Consideration.  
A true Copy Test. SAMUEL GRAY, Clerk of said Compy.  
Windham, November 13, 1769. 3 5

New-York, November 16, 1769.  
TAKEN or stolen out of the Slip  
at Coenties Market last Thursday Night, an Albany  
Canoe of about 28 Foot long, and 36 Inches or better wide;  
she was new last Spring: When taken away, she had an Iron  
Bolt, Ring and Chain to her. All the Mark on her was  
G&C, with red Chalk, then hardly visible. Any Person  
that will bring the said Canoe to JAMES COBHAM, at the  
Dock near the Albany Pier, will be handsomely rewarded.



## POET'S CORNER.

### EPICRAM on the Conquest of CORSICA.

*GALLIA vicisti, profusa turpiter Auro,  
Amis, pence, dolo plurima, jure nihil.*

THE flowing Tide that thunders o'er the shore,  
Finding its Period, back recoils again;  
Its Hour return'd, renews its wonted Roar,  
And sweeps impetuous o'er the landy Plain.  
But fleeting Time, for ever on the Wings  
Pursues Futurity, nor knows Delay;  
Still Age advances as the Moments spring,  
Nor kindly Ebb detains the circling Day.  
Onward the Seasons take their annual Rounds,  
And unperceiv'd contract the Life of Man;  
Eternity expands her gaping Bounds,  
And every Hour concludes some mortal Span.  
To Years remote Heav'n may protract our Fate,  
Or instantaneous seize our vital Breath,  
Sooner or later we must change our State,  
And Kings and Peasants yield alike to Death.  
Thrice happy they who, trusting Lord! in thee,  
Ne'er let the gliding Moments roll in vain;  
The near Approach of Fate unmov'd can see,  
Nor from th' immediate Summons feel a Pain.  
Receding Life they quit with eager Joy,  
All Heav'n expanding opens on their Eyes,  
Death only can their mortal Frame destroy,  
Whilst Angels waft their Spirits to the Skies.

### One Hundred Dollars Reward.

**WHEREAS** on Monday Morning the 6th of this Month, at the Coffee-House, two Letters directed to Sampson Simson, by Capt. Haight, from London, were taken up, under the Notice of a Gentleman then present; who says that he does not know the Person's Name, but gives a Description of him, which I do not repeat here, lest some innocent Person of near the same Likeness might be unjustly suspected of so atrocious an Act; and having put up an Advertisement at the Coffee-House for the said Letters, which was privately taken down on Sunday Afternoon last, I presume by the same base Hand which took up the Letters, I now offer the above Reward to whoever will discover the Person who has taken up and detained the aforesaid Letters, so that he be legally convicted thereof.  
New-York, Nov. 14, 1769. **SAMPSON SIMSON.**  
As there have lately been more Complaints of this Sort, it is hoped that every honest Man, will, as Occasion offers, keep a strict Eye on any Body who takes up other Letters than his own or particular Friends'. 25

**LOST** last Thursday Night at the Assembly, a black Sattin Cloak, lin'd with black, and trimm'd with brown Furr, suppos'd to be taken by Mistake: If any Person has it and will leave it with the Printer, they will oblige the Owner much.  
November 12, 1769. 25

**RUN** away on Thursday the 8th Instant, November, from the Subscriber, then at New-York, a Scotch indentured Servant Man, named John Southland, about 27 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, short brown Hair, pale fallow Complexion, occasioned by Sickness he lately had in the West-Indies; has been a Soldier, and wounded in the Thigh with a Ball, the Scar of which may be seen; is much addicted to Drink, has lived 4 or 5 Years in the Jerseys, employed in Farming Business;—had on when he went away, a check'd Shirt, a Pair of Russia Drab Breeches or Oznaburg Trowsers, black Stockings, English made Shoes, Pinckbeck Buckles, an oldish brown under Waistcoat, a short blue one lined with white Flannel over it, and a narrow brimm'd Boy's Felt Hat. He also carried off with him the following Clothes, with which he was sent to a Washerwoman, viz. Two check'd Linen Handkerchiefs, two or three Pairs of white Cotton Stockings, one or two Pairs of Oznaburg and two Pair check'd Trowsers, one or two white Frocks, two or three check'd, and four ruffled Shirts, one or two of which were mark'd on the Flap with the Letters L.G. in a yellow Stain.—All Persons to whom any of the said Goods may be offer'd for Sale, or who may afterwards discover them, are desired to stop them, and the said Servant, and whoever delivers him to Mr. William Milner, at the Exchange in New-York, shall receive four Dollars Reward, and all reasonable Charges. All Masters of Vessels and others, are hereby warn'd not to carry off, harbour or conceal the said Servant, as they will answer it at their Peril. 25 **LEMUEL GUSTINE, junr.**

**TO BE SOLD, BY HENRY WHITE,**  
At the House wherein the late Treasurer lived, between the Coffee-House and Fly-Market;  
**FOUR Penny, 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d.**  
20d. 24d. Deck and Sheet Nail, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glass. 84

**PURSUANT** to an order of the Honourable Daniel Horsmanden, and Robert R. Livingston, Esquires, two of the Judges of the supreme court of judicature for the province of New-York: Notice is hereby given, by the petitioning creditors of Samuel Belknap, of Ulster county in the province aforesaid, an insolvent debtor, to all the creditors of the said Samuel Belknap, to shew cause, (if any they have) at the dwelling house of the said Daniel Horsmanden, in Smith-street, in the city aforesaid, on Saturday the 25th day of November instant, or ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, why an assignment of the estate of the said Samuel Belknap, should not be made to Robert Campbell, assignee, appointed to receive and dispose of the same, for the benefit of all the creditors of the said Samuel Belknap, and he be thereupon discharged; agreeable to the acts of the legislature of the colony of New-York, made and passed for the relief of insolvent debtors; he the said Samuel Belknap and his petitioning creditors, having complied with the said several acts.—Dated the 15th day of November, 1769.

**NEW-YORK:** Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

**NOTICE** is hereby given to all the Creditors of Peter Lofec, late of Hempstead, in Queens County, and Province of New-York, (an absconding Debtor) that the Subscribers herof, Trustees appointed for and in Behalf of all the Creditors of said Peter, are ready to make a Dividend of all the Estate of said Peter Lofec, that has come to our Knowledge, and desire all the Creditors to meet at the House of Benjamin Townsend, in Jericho, on Saturday the 30th of December next, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the Purposes aforesaid.  
WILLIAM SEAMAN, } Trustees.  
WILLIAM KIRKE, }  
BENJ. TOWNSEND. } 25

**JUST PUBLISHED,**  
And to be sold at the Printing Office at the Exchange, at 3s. 6d. per Dozen, or 6d. each single.

## FREE MAN'S NEW-YORK ALMANACK, For the Year 1770, CONTAINING After the Preface,

1. **A**N Explanation of the Almanack.
2. Eclipses, Vulgar Notes, Aspects, &c.
3. Names and Characters of the Seven Planets, (so called) with their Stations and Periods of Revolution round the Sun.
4. Twelve Signs, with the Parts of the Body they are supposed to govern.
5. List of his Majesty's Forces in America and where Stationed.
6. Staff Officers.
7. Field ditto.
8. Admiralty Judges, their Salaries, Stations, Jurisdictions, and how paid.
9. List of his Majesty's Council, Assembly, Supreme and County Judges, and other Officers, & Meetings of the Proprietors, &c. in N. Jersey.
10. Ephemeris of the Planets Motions.
11. The Bantam Cock, a humorous Piece.
12. Verses over the Months, a Father's Advice to his Son.
13. The Month Pages, each of which contains, 1st the Days of the Month, 2d, Days of the Week, 3d, Festivals, remarkable Days and Judgment of the Weather, 4. Moon's Place in the Signs, 5. Suns rising and setting, 6. Moons do. 7. Moons southing, 8. Times of High Water, 9. Age, Quartering, Full and Change of the Moon, 10. Aspects, select Sentences, &c.
14. Receipts, to destroy and rid Houses of Bugs, 2, to destroy Fleas, 3, to scare away Rats and Mice.
15. Method of raising Flax for fine Cambricks, Lawns, Lace, &c. one Crop of which Flax is of more Value than the Land it grows on.
16. Receipts, 1 to cure the Ulcer in the Lungs, 2 for the Gout, 3 for the Jaundice, 4, for a Consumption, or Cough, 5, for the Rheumatism, 6, for making the Golden Balsam, with its admirable Virtues.
17. An Eulogium on the Lawyers.
18. An excellent cheap and lasting Cement for broken Glass or China.
19. To make Train Oil answer as well as Linseed Oil, for House Painting, with a cheap Paint free from Duty.—To make Steel produce a bundance of Fire. To make Steel of Iron.
20. Turns of Fortune, a Tale.
21. None but the Guilty completely miserable, a Tale.
22. A Table to know the exact Number of Days, from any Day in one Month, to the same Day in any other Month, with the Uses.
23. A Table shewing the Amount of Salaries, Wages or Interest for any Number of Days, at any Rate, with Examples.
24. Table of Coins as they pass in England and all the Colonies.
25. A new Regulation by the Chamber of Commerce.
26. List of the Council, Assembly, Judges, City Officers in New-York, with the Officers in the Admiralty, Post-Office, Supreme & Chancery Courts, &c.
27. English Governors in America.
28. Tide Table, Table of Daily Expense.
29. Interest Table.
30. A complete Table of Roads, with the Miles summed up, and the Rates of Postage to all Places where Posts are established.
31. Laws of the Post-Office.
32. Stages to Philadelphia, &c. and the Rates.
33. Quakers General Meetings.
34. Names of the Pocket Books.

**ALSO JUST PUBLISHED,**  
**A DISCOURSE,**  
DELIVERED  
On SATURDAY, the 10th Day of August, 1769,  
AT THE  
**FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE,**  
IN  
BEEKMAN'S PRECINCT, DUTCHES COUNTY,  
In the Province of  
**NEW-YORK.**

BY THE CELEBRATED  
**RACHEL WILSON,**  
(One of the People called QUAKERS)  
To a numerous Audience of different Persuasions.  
Taken in short Hand, from the Mouth of the Speaker, by one of the Audience.

Just opened, and to be sold, for Cash or short Credit, by  
**CHARLES MEYERS,**  
A Large Assortment of Woollens and other Goods, suitable for the approaching Season.  
Also, for Cash only;  
English Tea, by the Chest, Hops and Bristol Shoes, by the Trunk, and choice Connecticut Pork.—Ready Money given for Pot or Pearl Ashes, in Proportion to the Brand it will bear.  
N. B. All Accounts still depending with the Estate of James Meyers deceased, will be put in Suit, if not shortly closed. 25—

**To the PUBLIC.**  
**The GRAMMAR SCHOOL,**  
At NEW-BRIDGE, HACKINSACK,  
Is CARRIED ON  
By **FRANCIS BARBER,**

Late ASSISTANT to Mr. Voorhes,  
In the same approved Manner as formerly, under the Inspection of its first Managers.

**CARE** and Diligence will be used in forming the Minds of Youth to Virtue and Morality, as well as instructing them in the Languages. Many respectable Families will take in Youths to board, on the most reasonable Terms, to encourage the said School.

Book-keeping, Merchant's Accounts, and Mathematicks, Are likewise carefully taught in the best and most approved Methods, by **TERENCE REILLY**, (at stated Hours to those who are prosecuting their Latin and Greek Studies, if required) as well as to others who shall choose to be instructed in those Branches only.

The Subscriber does not in the least Doubt but all who shall please to Favour him with the Instruction of their Children, will be pleased with their Progress in Learning; for the strictest Attention, Care, and Diligence will be observed in all Respects, By their most obedient humble Servant,  
(25 105) **FRANCIS BARBER.**

**JOHN MORTON,**  
At his Store in Queen-Street, near the Fly-Market, (without taking the least Advantage of the present Scarcity of Goods,) will sell at the very lowest Advance for Cash, the Remains of his Store, consisting of the following Articles, viz.

- F**urniture checks, Durant and tanneries, Crossbar'd and plain cambricks and stuffs, Thickets, Scotch plaids, Silk and Irish cambricks, Flower'd do. Venetian and Irish poplins, White and colour'd jeans, and fustians, Flower'd, plain, and corded dimities, Black crape, bombazine, and grizette, Silk and worsted breeches patterns, Knee garters and trimmings, Mens and womens velvet, Worsted and hair plush, Wilton, Scotch, and lifting carpets, Redude, entry, and stair, do. Mens black and white silk gloves, Buck and shammy do. Womens, maids, and girls, silk, worsted, kid, and lamb gloves and mitts; Mens silk, worsted, thread, and cotton ribbed and plain hose; gauze ditto for under stockings, Womens black worsted, white silk, thread and cotton hose, Waxwork,—kings, queens, and princes, Blue feathers. A great variety of plain and figured satin, padufoy, and lustrous ribbons, Broad and narrow love do. Hat trimmings; Open edge ribbon, Black and white lace, Blend and cap do. Skeleton and cap wire. Pearl necklaces, fashionable fans. Pincushion trunks, Barbers trimmings; Sealing-wax, wafers, ink-power, quills, Shirt buttons and wires, Knives and forks, cut-thaus, Penknives, razors, scissars, children's knives, and many other articles of iron-mongery. Tin and roll plates, Common and cast steel, 4d. 8d. 12d. 20d. 24d. and 30d. nails, Gift frame looking glasses, Dressing glasses, and Swingers. Also, a large assortment of China, useful and ornamental; the particulars of which would be too tedious to enumerate.

**JAMES DEAS,**  
Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dresser,  
AT the Corner, opposite to Messrs. Bolton and Sigell's Tavern, near the Exchange, in Broad-Street,—where he has Lodgings to be let.  
N. B. He has to sell, Ladies best Tortoise-shell Combs of all Sorts. 69—

**To be SOLD, by MANUEL MYERS,**  
In Stone-Street,  
**NEW-YORK** distill'd rum, West-India ditto, by the hoghead or barrel, cordials of the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef and pork, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63—

## SUPPLE

### BASTIA

**T**Wenty-two battalions are returned to France, after having been employed in the Corsican Mulecon, some in the mountains. *Peterburgh, Aug. 15.* from our army near Chocim, on the 2d of this month intelligence, that the Kh large body of Tartars, Ottomans, under the command with nineteen pieces of cannon, to attack our troops, a quantity of bread and other provisions, which they attacked the enemy, and a close upon us, that the sides.

Soon after the enemy manoeuvred in a manner round us, and attack us they made repeated attacks of light troops, which they attacked different places, and penetrated but our people were so brave that they were obliged to give in the evening, finding throw any provisions into the fire with great precipitancy for several weeks by the During the action a son of Chocim, but they with great loss. By the several Confederates we may have lost great numbers troops have been killed still bombarded by our cease throwing the shells the combat.

*Warsaw, August 23.* have just arrived here sians have raised the siege of 80,000 Turks having *Hague, Sept. 7.* I learn, that Prince Gall abandon his enterprise the Niefter. General Paoli is yet alive. He lodges at the meat of England.

**L O N**  
*Aug. 22.* By the late incredible accounts are glazing colours, the best the evasions practised to justice. But as F— received his letters of recall public American default sented to be, that he will It is said the French fine their Petition of Gilly First, the violation condly, The internal and thirdly, To the ad violent, unconstitutional *Sept. 1.* The Popul by a Bishop of Rome, Halifax, and has a salary on him for life. He is verty.

*Sept. 12.* Many men sending a fleet from the toranean to the Black Sea tended with success. French nor English disputes between the Ottoman nations having, lities, or inclination to another.

A correspondent of the best authority, that foot lately, to bring Temple. He assures us stand in no need of the signs have been always entitled to by his abilities, he is firm and unshaken to stand their Saturday his Majesty Spithead to Cows, in the Needles, on her way



Mr. Voorhes,  
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FRANCIS BARBER.

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Sorts of Printing  
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# SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1403.

[THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1769.]

BASTIA, August 14.

Twenty-two battalions of the King's troops are returned to France, and Count Marbois has embarked with his retinue for Toulon, after having been five years in this island. The Corsican Malecontents are yet very troublesome in the mountains.

Peterburgh, Aug. 15. A courier has just arrived from our army near Choczim with an account, that on the 2d of this month Prince Gallitzin received intelligence, that the Khan of the Crimea, with a large body of Tartars, and a detachment of the Ottomans, under the command of several Pachas, with nineteen pieces of cannon, were in full march to attack our troops, and throw a considerable quantity of bread and other provisions into the town. The next day in the morning our light horse discovered the enemy, and at noon they advanced so close upon us, that the van guard fired on both sides.

Soon after the enemy seemed to conduct their manoeuvres in a manner as if they intended to surround us, and attack us in several places at once; they made repeated attempts to force our large body of light troops, which were posted on the right wing, which they attacked with great fury in different places, and penetrated even to our redoubts; but our people were so well supported, and our bombs put the Tartars into such confusion, that they were obliged to give ground; and about eight in the evening, finding all their endeavours to throw any provisions into the place ineffectual, retired with great precipitation, and were pursued for several miles by the light horse.

During the action a sally was made by the garrison of Choczim, but they were soon driven back with great loss. By the habits of the dead we find several Confederates were in this corps. The enemy have lost great numbers, while very few of our troops have been killed. The fortress continues still bombarded by our Engineers, who did not cease throwing the shells, even during the time of the combat.

Warsaw, August 23. Letters from Kaminitz have just arrived here with advice that the Russians have raised the siege of Choczim, on account of 80,000 Turks having advanced to attack them.

Hague, Sept. 7. By letters from Poland we learn, that Prince Gallitzin has been obliged to abandon his enterprise against Choczim, and repass the Niester.

General Paoli is yet here with a numerous retinue. He lodges at the Hotel called the Parliament of England.

L O N D O N,

Aug. 22. By the last mails from Boston, almost incredible accounts are come over, setting forth, in glaring colours, the behaviour of the military, and the evasions practised to screen them from public justice. But as F—s B—d has at last received his letters of recall, it is hoped, if he be the public American defaulter he is universally represented to be, that he will be rewarded as he deserves.

It is said the Freeholders of Yorkshire will confine their Petition of Grievances to three points only. First, the violation of electoral rights; Secondly, The internal taxation of American subjects; and thirdly, To the adviser or advisers of these two violent, unconstitutional, and despotic measures.

Sept. 1. The Popish Priest ordained at Quebec by a Bishop of Rome, is appointed a Missionary at Halifax, and has a salary of 100l. sterling settled on him for life. He has already made many converts.

Sept. 12. Many men of sense affirm, that the sending a fleet from the Baltic, through the Mediterranean to the Black Sea, is too romantic to be attended with success. It is thought that neither the French nor English will interfere in the present disputes between the Ottomans and Russians, the two former nations having, at present, no interest, abilities, or inclination to come to hostilities with one another.

A correspondent desires us to contradict from the best authority, that there was any Treaty of foot lately, to bring about a coalition with Lord Temple. He assures us, that our present Councils stand in no need of the aid of a man, whose pretensions have been always carried higher than he was entitled to by his abilities. The Ministry, continues he, are firm and unanimous, being thoroughly determined to stand their ground.

Saturday his Majesty's ship Magdalen failed from Spithead to Cows, in order to proceed through the Needles, on her voyage for Virginia.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Sept. 10.

"A report prevails here, that 14 fail of Russian men of war, are to call here in their way to the Mediterranean, and that they are already come out of the Baltic; on the presumption of which we expect them here the first easterly wind."

The report of the death of the Earl of Halifax is as malicious as false; his Lordship was in good health and high spirits last Saturday at his seat at Stadsted in Sussex, and has not been in Bedfordshire this summer.

To the Printer of the Public Advertiser.

Mr. WOODFALL,

THE Letter from the Chevalier d'Eon is lively and spirited enough, but I really do not think it so clear and intelligible as it ought to be, considering that a point of great importance to this country, and his own honour are in question. I wish he would take the trouble to give a direct answer to the following Queries.

1. Does he mean to say that any money was given by England to France to procure the late peace?
2. Does he mean to affirm, bona fide, that he is entirely unacquainted with Mr. Fitzherbert?
3. Does he mean to affirm that no offer was ever made to him to purchase any papers in his possession, relative to the late treaty?
4. Whereas the Chevalier was some time ago indicted for a libel against Count Guerehy, and found guilty, will the Chevalier condescend to inform the public for what reason he was never brought up to receive sentence; or will he leave us at liberty to suspect that this indulgence arose from some secret compromise between him and our Ministry?

I do not expect that the Chevalier should enter into an argument with an anonymous writer; but I think, for his own credit, he cannot well avoid giving us, without any figures of rhetoric, a plain answer to the above Questions.

DUBIOUS.

CHARLES-TOWN, (South-Carolina) Oct. 26.

There was a meeting of the general Committee on Tuesday last; in consequence of which, we hear, no tanned leather will be exported for some months, as we are to expect no more saddlery or shoes from abroad, besides what were ordered before the 22d of July last, till the American revenue acts are repealed.

The ship Dolphin, Captain Henry Simblett, arrived last night in 8 weeks passage from London, who says, the news of this province having entered into Resolutions not to import goods, &c. was received with greater astonishment (being less expected) in London, than the like had been from any other Colony.

B O S T O N, November 13.

Extract of a Letter from London, per Capt. Calef, dated August 31, 1769.

"As I suppose your connections here are such as procure you the earliest intelligence of any transaction respecting America, all I can say is, that things at present wear an obscure and gloomy aspect, and the affairs of government seem much perplex'd, as the passions of the people here are so irritated by the conduct of the Ministry that nothing will appease them but a total change therein. And as the ministers themselves know not how they can get extricated out of the labyrinth of difficulties in which their unprecedented conduct has involved them, I have good reason to believe, that they sincerely wish the burthen under which the Americans groan, had never been imposed upon them.—But the grand point now to be considered is, how these grievances you complain of can be redressed, consistent with the honour of G. Britain, and so as to prevent your boasting.—If the acts are repealed, and your grievances redressed, then you will triumph in the victory you have gained, and all future attempts to tax you will prove vain and fruitless; on the other hand if the acts be continued we dread the consequences, as we know not but it may occasion an open rebellion.—This is our present situation, we have erected a gallows for ourselves on the one side, and a deep pit on the other; we may now choose whether to be hanged or drowned.—So that the snares our wise politicians have laid for others will most effectually catch themselves. Nor is this the only instance of their great wisdom, one no less convincing is their not only tolerating a Popish priest to officiate in your neighbouring colony, (which is all that they themselves could reasonably have expected) but also appointing him to a mission with a salary of £. 100

per annum, which is an incontestable proof to every impartial judge, of the ministerial attachment to the Popish interest, and that they take pleasure in promoting it.—O foolish Britanniens! how infatuated must you be by prejudice and party spirit? thus to endeavour to influence the minds and alienate the affections of those from you, without whose assistance the very Crown itself would totter on the head of him that wears it, and the throne reel to and fro like a star that had lost its central motion."

The merchants of this town have lately agreed not to import any goods, some few articles accepted, from Great-Britain, until all the revenue acts are repealed; a subscription has been opened for this purpose, and has been signed by all the importers in town, except ten or twelve who at present do not see their way clear to sign.

We hear from Portsmouth, that last Saturday His Excellency John Wentworth, Esq; was married to Mrs. Frances Atkinson, widow of the late Theodore Atkinson, Jun. Esq; of that place.

RESOLVES of the Representatives of the Colony of Connecticut, unanimously passed in a full House, in their late Session.

RESOLVED, That in the opinion of this house, the sole right of laying taxes on the inhabitants of this colony, is now and ever hath been constitutionally vested in the General Assembly legally convened, according to the ancient and established practice.

RESOLVED, That in the opinion of this house, it ever was and now is the undoubted right of British American Subjects, to petition their Sovereign for the redress of grievances, and that procuring the concurrence of his Majesty's Colonies, in dutiful and loyal addresses to the throne, praying the royal interposition, in favour of the violated Rights of his American subjects; is a justifiable and laudable attempt to secure the Rights and Liberties of the Colonies, on their ancient and constitutional basis.

RESOLVED, That in the opinion of this house, all trials for treasons, misprisions of treasons, or any other crime whatsoever committed and done in any of his Majesty's provinces or colonies in America, by any person or persons residing therein, ought of right to be had and conducted in and before his Majesty's courts held within such province or colony, according to the established laws of the land: And that securing any persons residing in any of said provinces or colonies, suspected of any crime whatever committed therein, and sending them to places beyond sea for trial, is highly derogatory to the Rights of British subjects, and subversive of the principles of the English constitution, as thereby the trial by juries of the vicinity is taken away, and the person or persons accused deprived of the privilege of summoning and producing witnesses on such trial: And that the statute made in the 35th year of King Henry the 8th, entitled, an act for trial of treasons committed out of the king's dominions; by law doth not, and of right ought not, to extend to the British colonies in America.

RESOLVED, That in the opinion of this house, the course of justice hath not been interrupted in this his Majesty's colony of Connecticut; but the inhabitants therein have ever remained in a due subjection and obedience to the laws of the land; and have ever maintained a most sacred regard and allegiance to the person and family of our most gracious sovereign king George the III. And all representations tending to create in the minds of his Majesty, or his ministers, any distrust of the duty and loyalty of his American subjects, are high-handed attempts to mislead his Majesty, an affront to his royal person, founded in falsehood, and a manifest design to deprive his Majesty's subjects in America of the blessings of the English constitution.

RESOLVED, That in the opinion of this house, the extension of the powers of the courts of admiralty in America, is of most dangerous tendency. The rights, liberties and properties of his Majesty's subjects, being thereby decided by a single judge, whose interest it will ever be to determine against the claimants, and they be for ever deny'd the ancient, safe and constitutional method of trial by juries.

ORDERED, That the Speaker of this house do transmit the said Resolutions to the honourable Peyton Randolph, Esq; Speaker of the honourable House of Burgesses of the Colony of Virginia; with an answer to his letter receiv'd in May last; signifying the desire that this house hath, ever to maintain the most friendly correspondence, and their hearty attachment to the common cause of American Liberty, in which the Burgesses of Virginia have so nobly distinguished themselves.



# PROVIDENCE, November 11.

The exterior and interior contacts of MERCURY on the sun, were observed here between the clouds on Thursday, the 9th instant, as accurately as the thickness of the air at that time would permit—A more particular account of the observation will be in our next.

To the PRINTER of the PROVIDENCE GAZETTE. Please to give the following a Place in your Paper. H E late comet, which is now to be seen in the west, in the evening, was supposed to have been seen on the 28th and 29th of September last, by many persons in this town, on the sun's disk; its appearance similar to that of the transit of venus in June last. When first discovered, it had passed the diametrical centre of the sun, and went off to the northward. 'Tis supposed it might have been seen for three or four days, and as I have observed no account thereof published, conclude it was generally unnoticed. The truth of the foregoing can be attested by a number of persons of undoubted veracity, and in publishing the same you may gratify the curious!

Pensylva, November 6.

## NEWPORT, November 13.

Last Monday Se'nnight died, at Philadelphia, Mr. Nathaniel Tweedy, of that place, eldest son of Doctor John Tweedy, of this town.

Last Monday arrived here, from St. Augustine, the Brig—, Captain Purcivill, with about 80 soldiers, bound to New-York.

Thursday the ninth instant the transit of MERCURY was observed here. The internal contact happened at 2h. 52m. 28sec. apparent time.

The resolute and determin'd merchants of Philadelphia seem to be entering upon the regulation of their custom-house fees; finding by a just calculation, that they pay a sum equal to 4726 dollars a year, more than they ought to pay by any law of that province, besides a considerable sum for certificates for iron, potash, &c. which the act of parliament says "shall be given without fee or reward."—Thus we see the colonies have sense and spirit enough to save one way what is unjustly and arbitrarily extorted from them another; so that, it is not to be doubted, they will find expedients more than sufficient to counterbalance all the wicked designs of their worse than *savage* enemies the ab-n-d-n'd M—t—ry, of the B—sh C—rt.

The assembly of New-Jersey have voted their thanks to the merchants of New-York and Philadelphia, "for their disinterested and public spirited conduct, in withholding their importations of British merchandise, until certain acts of parliament, laying restrictions on American commerce, for the express purpose of raising a revenue, be repealed."

## PHILADELPHIA, November 16.

We learn from Ferrol, that about the 16th of September accounts were received there, in the Spanish Magazine, and by letters from England, that Mr. Pitt was again in place, and with the king hourly; that it was said orders were come down from Madrid, for all the men of war to be hauled out of the Mole, into the stream, which caused various conjectures there; that orders were also received, for the Capt. and Officers of each ship, and 40 men, to be on board, as they gave out, the men of war would have more air in the stream than in the Mole; that they were in great expectation of a war, as it was said our Ambassador at Madrid had found out their secret plan or scheme, and was gone home to England; and that the Spanish Minister was put under confinement, for letting him into the secret; that it was publicly talked of there, that the Spanish fleets at Cadiz and Ferrol, were to be joined by a large French fleet, in order to attack Ireland at the first breaking out of a war; and that the Spaniards rejoice at every advantage the Turks gain over the Russians.

Captain Livingston, from Bristol. on the 13th of last month, in Lat. 38, Long. 44, spoke a schooner from New-York for Madeira, 3 weeks out; and on the 5th instant, about 36 leagues from Cape-Henlopen, he spoke the brig Lovely Lass, Captain Waid, from this port for Jamaica, all well.

Captain Young, from Jamaica, informs, that on the 10th of September, about two o'clock in the morning, they had a smart shock of an Earthquake there, and about two hours afterwards another shock, not so severe as the first, which greatly terrified the inhabitants, but providentially no damage was done by them.

Saturday last the Brig Wolf, Captain Potts, belonging to London (late commanded by Captain Robinson, who died on the passage, about 4 weeks after they sailed) arrived here in 64 days from Teneriffe. On the 12th ult. in lat. 28: 33, long. 62: 30, Captain Potts spoke a schooner from Virginia for Antigua, 5 days out; 15th, in lat. 30: 14, long. 63, spoke a ship, late commanded by Captain Hubbard, bound to London from York River, in Virginia, that had lost her main and mizenmasts about the latter End of September, in a violent gale of wind; and afterwards, in lying to in the

same gale, a sea struck the vessel, and washed the master, mate, and 7 hands overboard, who were all drowned; also carried away the boats, quarter rails, stanchions, and every thing off the deck; she had 5 hands and a passenger on board, and was then bearing away for Antigua; on the 18th, in lat. 32: 12, long. 68: 30, spoke a schooner, from Virginia for Jamaica, 5 days out; and on the 30th, in lat. 37: 22, about 125 leagues to the eastward of Cape Henry, he spoke the ship Swan, from Maryland for London, 5 days out, all well.

Extract of a letter from Maryland, dated Nov. 11. "Captain Johnson left London the 20th of August, and is arrived in Patuxent, with about £20,000 in cargoes for different persons.—The goods are to be stored."

## HENRY WILMOT,

In Hanover-Square, near the Old Slip Market. HAS a quantity of EXCEEDING GOOD RICE, which he will sell very cheap for CASH; also a parcel of blond and thread laces, gold laces, vellums and gold Mecklenburgh bindings, plain and figured modes; variety of figured sarsonets, black and cloth coloured peeling satins, scarlet, light, and brown coloured belladine sewing silks, Scotch threads; knit worsted, cotton, thread and superfine black and coloured silk hose, Leghorn, Dustable, and fine clip hats, Ostrich feathers for riding hats, Italian breast flowers and plumes, Italian, kid, and coloured lamb gloves; mens and womens black silk gloves and mitts; caliguts, figured gauze, very neat flower'd bordered gauze aprons and handkerchiefs; great variety of rich ivory fans, ribbons, Barcelona cravats and coloured silk handkerchiefs; japanned hair pins, very neat paste set tortoise shell combs, and paste shoe and knee buckles of many prices; paste, garnet, jet, wax, and pearl necklaces and earrings; moss and stone sleeve buttons, corset and paste seals; great variety of the newest fashioned knives and forks in sets, square pointed and White Chapel needles; Holland tapes, box, ivory, and horn combs, very neat holster and pocket pistols, mens beaver and castor hats; a few pieces of very elegant ornamental and some useful China, which will be considerably under the value; Dutch and English toys, Tuxford wares, the best London drawn boot legs and vamps, prepared hairs and wig makers trimmings of all sorts, with many other articles.

## Ogden's, Laight, & Company's, VESUVIUS AIR FURNACE,

Newark, East New-Jersey;

ARE made all kinds of hollow ware, and other castings usually made at air furnaces, such as forge hammers and anvils, pots, kettles, griddles, piepans of various sizes, potash, kettle, and sugar boilers; calcining plates, plain and ornamented chimney backs, jamb and hearth plates, neatly fitting each other; Bath stoves for burning coal, iron stoves for work-shops and ships cabins; Dutch and perpetual ovens, boiling plates, boxes for carriages of all kinds and sizes; half hundred and smaller weights. As their metal is of the best quality, and the construction of their furnace, manner of working and moulding the most improved; their ware is equal if not superior to any made in America or imported; particularly the metal for hammers and anvils for forges, is excellently well tempered, and found on repeated trials to be in general, superior to English hammers, &c.

Any person wanting any of the above articles, may have them from either Edward Laight, at his store in St. George's Square, New-York, or of James Abel, near Centinies Market, or of Gabriel and Lewis Ogden, at the furnace in Newark, New-Jersey; castings of any particular kind may be made, by applying to any of the above persons. N. B. Bar iron will be taken in payment for hammers and anvils, at market price.

## HENRY REMSEN, JUNIOR, and COMPANY,

Have for Sale, on the lowest terms, at their Store in Hanover-Square, the following assortment of GOODS:

SCARLET, blue, green, black, brown and mix'd broad cloths in all pieces, Blue cloth for womens wear, Scarlet and blue silk and worsted cord for cloaks Blue and red strouds Striped blankets 6-4 grey frizes Narrow frizes of all colours Plains and forest cloths Fearnoights of all colours Bearskin and coating Blue kersey, shalloons Everlastings, drawboys Blue drab cloth Figured Ermins, Durants and callimancoes Irish and German linens Printed and penciled furniture calicoes, and printed cottons Purple and other calicoes Fancy ground chintzes Irish sheeting Three-quarter dowlas Black China taffeties Narrow Persians Peelonings and figured modes Cambricks and lawns Packet do. Buckram Bedbuns and Flanders tks Cravats Manchester velvets Worsted plush Ribbons and gimps Quality and shoe binding Gartering, tapes N. B. Ready money given for pot and pearl ashes, and bees-wax.

To be sold at Publick Vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee House, in this City, on Fryday the 14th Day of this Instant, November, between the Hours of Twelve and Two at Noon:

SIX Thousand Acres of Land, belonging to Captain William Cosby, and formerly advertised for Sale, situate on the South-Side of the Mohawk's River, and about 4 Miles distant from the same, and opposite to the Settlement of Stone- Arabia; and bounded to the South by Lands granted to Frederick Young, and others; and to the North by Lands patented to Lewis Morris, and others; and being between the Mohawk's-River and Cherry-Valley. These Lands are esteemed to be very good, have the Situation extremely convenient for a Settlement.—A Title will be given, by Virtue of a Power of Attorney from Capt. Cosby, to the Subscribers.

CHARLES WILLIAMS. JAMES DUANE.

## GRANT and FINE,

Near the Fly-Market, have for Sale (for Cash only)

Nails by the cask, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 20d, and 24d, also deck and sheathing nails; white lead, and Spanish brown ground in oil, and dry, with other painters colours, window glass 8 by 6, and 9 by 7; pipes in whole and half boxes, refin'd and common bar iron, best heart and club German steel, faggot and blister'd steel. The best of saws, anvils, vices, and a general assortment of ironmongery and cutlery sold as usual. They have also for sale, A few hogheads of West-India rum, and bales of cotton. They give ready money for pot-ash.

## Wanted to Rent,

AN improved Farm or Plantation, in the Province of New-York, or the Jersey, whereon is a tolerable House, Barn, and out Conveniences, together with a bearing Orchard, and not less than 200 Acres, arable and Meadow Land.—Any Person who has such to let, may hear of an unexceptionable Tenant, by leaving a Line, with Particulars, directed for A. B. with the Printer.

## PETER T. CURTENIUS.

At the Sign of the Golden Anvil,

Opposite the Oswego Market, has for Sale, the following Goods, which he will sell as cheap, for ready Cash, as he did before the Non-Importation Agreement took Place, Viz.

BROAD and narrow Cloths, of various Colours and Prices, Shalloons, Durants, Tam-mies and Callimancoes, Buckram, Buttons, sewing Silk, Twist and Mohair, blue and red Coating, Bath Coating for Surtout Coats, blue, red and cloth coloured, six Quarter Naps, yard wide Forrest Knaps, Kersey, Penniston & Half-thicks, spotted Rugs, striped & rose Blankets, white, yellow, red, striped and flowered Flannels; red and blue Duffels, plain and spotted Swan-skin, Worsted Stockings, yd. and yd. and 3-8th Cotton Checks; Haglem Stripes, Irish Linens, Russia and Irish Sheet-ing, German and Irish Dowlas, Oxenbriags, Clouting Diaper, Calicoes, cambricks and Lawns, Ribbons, Persians, Peelonings, Modes, black India Taffaty, Silk and Cotton Romalls, Sandanoes, black Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Scotch and printed Linen Ditto, striped and plain broad Cambricks, Irish Cam-bricks, black Bombazine, best Irish Poplins of different Colours, three, four and six Thread Breaches Patterns; black Everlasting, broad black Russel, besides many other Articles in the Dry-Good Way.

Also, Best refined Bar-Iron, Anvils, Bick-Irons, Hammers and Sledges, Files and Rasps, German, blister'd and figure of 3 Steel, American faggot and blister'd do. Sheet-Iron, best Gun-Barrels and Locks, best Carpenters, Hand, Pannel, Tenon and Sash Saws, Mill and Cross-cut Ditto, Carpenters Bench and moulding Planes, Broad-axes, Adzes, Chisels, Hammers, Drawing-knives, Squares, Rules, Augers, and Gimblets, Brass Kettles, best double-gilt Pinchbeck-Buckles, at prime Cost, Brass Candlesticks, Coffee-pots, and Coffee-Mills, Knives and Forks, Locks and Hinges, Spring Bolts, Frying-pans, Woolcards, &c. &c.

Likewise, Best Bohea Tea, Muscovado Sugar, French Cotton, genuine Haerlem Oyl, and Neurenburgh Salve, Dutch Folio and Quarto Bibles, Testaments, Psalm and other Dutch Books as usual.

Also, The following Goods made at the New-York Air Furnace, Pots, Kettles, Pye Pans, Dutch Ovens, plain and figured Chimney Backs, elegant Grates, or Bath Stoves, for burning Coals; square Iron Stoves for Work-shops or Ships Cabins, perpetual Ovens, boiling Plates, Pot-ash Kettles, and Sugar boilers, Cart, Waggon and Chair Boxes for wooden or Iron Axel-trees, half Hundreds and smaller Weights, Forge Hammers, &c. Anvils, which have been found on Proof, to be superior to English Hammers, besides many other Articles in the cast Way, that may be made to any Pattern that shall be left at the Foundry, or at my House.

## BY order of the Honourable Da-

niel Horsmanden, Esq; chief Justice of the Supreme Court of judicature for the province of New-York; notice is hereby given to Peter Hafenclever, late of the city of New-York, and all others whom it may concern, that on application and due proof made, the said justice (pursuant to the directions of one certain act of the governor, the council, and the general assembly of the colony of New-York, in such case lately made and provided, entitled, "an act to prevent frauds in debtors." And also pursuant to one other certain act of the lieutenant governor, the council, and the general assembly of the said colony of New-York, in such case also lately made and provided, entitled, "an act more effectually to empower the trustees of fraudulent and absconding debtors, appointed, or to be appointed, pursuant to an act, entitled, an act to prevent frauds in debtors, to exercise the powers they may be invested with, and for the more effectual extending the said act to creditors residing without this colony,") hath issued his warrant, directed to the sheriff of the city and county of New-York, commanding him to attach, seize, take, and safely keep the whole estate, as we'll real as personal, of the said Peter Hafenclever, an absconding debtor; and that unless the said Peter Hafenclever, his attorney or attorneys, factors or agents, do discharge his debts within three months from the time of such seizure made, all his estate so seized and taken, will be sold for the satisfaction of his creditors.—Dated October 28, 1769.